

# Commercial

## THE PACIFIC WEEKLY EDITION.

# Advertiser.

Vol. XXX,—No. 23.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1884.

Whole No. 1501.

### The Weekly Pacific Commercial Advertiser IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

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#### THE DAILY Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

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227 SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.  
Communications from all parts of the Pacific will always be very acceptable.  
Persons residing in any part of the United States can remit the amount of subscription dues for these papers by Postal Money Order.

#### BY AUTHORITY.



#### Interior Department.

Under the Act entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 34 of the Session Laws of 1882, relating to the suppression of disease among animals in the Hawaiian Kingdom," approved Aug. 11th, 1884, the following gentlemen have been appointed as Board of Inspectors for the Island of Oahu:  
JAS. BRODIE, V. S., Executive Inspector,  
A. BURRELL HAYLEY,  
JOHN H. BROWN.

CHAS. T. GULICK,  
Minister of Interior.  
Honolulu, Nov. 21, 1884. 279 delow

#### Foreign Office Notice.

Be it known to all whom it may concern that official notice having been communicated to this Department by His Excellency Rollin M. Daggett, Minister Resident for the United States of America, that

MR. JOHN ALLISON BECKWITH  
has been properly commissioned as Consular Agent for the United States at Hilo.

Therefore the said John Allison Beckwith is hereby acknowledged as Consular Agent as aforesaid, and all his official acts as such are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the officials of this Government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Foreign Office at Honolulu, this 25th day of November, A.D., 1884.

WALTER M. GIBSON,  
Minister Foreign Affairs.  
287 no26-wde16

Mr. L. Severance has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Collection District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, his Commission dating from the 1st day of September, A. D. 1884.

CURTIS P. LAUKEA,  
Collector General.

Approved:  
J. M. KAPENA,  
Minister of Finance,  
Office of Collector General of Customs.  
November 15th, 1884. 288-wdec 2

#### Interior Department.

Jonathan Austin, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Patents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAS. T. GULICK,  
Minister of Interior.  
Interior Office, Nov. 14, 1884. 266 wdec2

#### Auction Sale of Awa Licenses.

There will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of December, 1884, the following Awa Licenses for the term of one year from January 1st, 1885.

Oahu.	
Honolulu.....3	Waiwae.....1
Koolau.....1	Ewa and Waiwae.....1
Maui.	
Wailuku.....2	Hana.....1
Makawao.....1	Molokai and Lanai.....1
Hawaii.	
Hilo.....2	N. Kohala.....1
Kauai.	
Hanalei.....1	Lihue.....1
Kawahai.....1	Koloa.....1
Waimea.....1	

The Licenses for the Island of Oahu will be sold at the front entrance of Alii Hotel, Honolulu, on Wednesday the 3rd day of December 1884, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the other Islands will be sold in their respective districts on the same date and at each place as shall be designated by the several Sheriff or their Deputies.

Upset Price.—For Honolulu, \$500 for each license; for Hilo and Wailuku, \$300 for each

license. And for all the other districts above named, \$100 for each license.

TERMS.—A deposit of 25 per cent. upon the fall of the hammer and a forfeit of said deposit should the full amount of license not be paid within ten days from the date of sale.

(Signed) CHAS. T. GULICK,  
Minister of Interior.  
Interior Office, Nov. 10, 1884. 250 dec2

### THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, December 2, 1884.

#### THANKSGIVING.

In the early history of New England, it was ordained that one day in the year should be set aside as a day on which to return thanks for mercies extended to all men during the past twelve months; and inasmuch as the Pilgrim Fathers believed it necessary to come before the presence of the Giver of all good gifts in a self-mortifying state of mind and body, they made it a day of fasting as well as thanks.

But before long their descendants encouraged the comfortable custom of having a bounteous feast prepared the day before to be consumed after the religious exercises of the day were finished, and gradually the feast day became a festival. The becoming religious exercises are still kept up, and the after-rejoicing about well-spread boards is also freely indulged in.

Christmas is the season for giving and receiving presents; New-Year Day is fittingly devoted to the renewal of old acquaintances, and the forming of new ones. In July of each year there are days consecrated to the celebration of more than one nation's freedom, and Thanksgiving Day is the day of days for feasting.

Formerly, each State in the American Union chose (through its Governor) the day in November, when it should give thanks; but in 1863 Mr. Lincoln, then President of the United States, feeling that the nation at large had abundant cause (though in the midst of a fierce civil war) to give thanks, recommended to the Governors of States that one day should be set apart for doing so in common. This practice has been adhered to by his successors, and to-day we join with the people of the United States in Thanksgiving to God, who rules over all.

#### OVERWORK.

In the lecture delivered last Tuesday evening on the subject of Prohibition, the speaker, Mrs. Leavitt, stated that she had received a letter from a gentleman, asking her what she would advise him to take as a substitute for the ale and beer he now used medicinally to relieve him of the feeling of lassitude and fatigue which he was daily suffering from. The lecturer said, very sensibly, that she could not give any decisive answer in regard to a substitute, as she knew nothing of the causes that brought on the symptoms described. But of one thing she was certain, and that was that she could safely recommend "rest," "less work," with the probable result of doing away with the feelings complained of, and, as a natural sequence, bringing about total abstinence from stimulating beverages.

We are heartily in accord with the speaker in attributing a large proportion of the exhaustion and depression of spirits felt by so many of our business men at the close of each day's business, to the bad habit of forcing their tired minds and bodies to do more than they ought. The lady lecturer compared these over drafts on the physical and mental constitution

to a man over-spending his yearly income and encroaching upon his capital, a mode of living that must end in the long run in bankruptcy. She might have added that the use of stimulants to rouse the exhausted energies of mind and body into action was like raising money on a forced loan in addition to drafts on the principal itself; in either case the bankruptcy is precipitated.

The discussion of this subject leads to the reflection that temperance is not alone confined to the abstaining from the use of alcoholic drinks.

A man (or woman) can be as injuriously under the influence of mental and bodily excitement, induced by the intemperate use of tea and coffee as if they were intoxicated by rum. There are thousands who feel "all gone" for the day if they have no coffee in the morning, and though this fact is no argument in favor of liquor drinking, still it is one that should be considered in discussing the temperance question.

Overwork is a bad thing; to stimulate up the exhausted frame is worse; to do so with alcoholic drinks, is worst of all.

#### THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

The following account of the work which had been done at the Exposition Building and site at New Orleans up to the 20th October, is taken from one of the journals published in that city:—

On the river bank, almost in front of the Main Building, a new wharf is far advanced toward completion. It is 275 feet long on the river front, and 83 feet wide. From it leads two gangways, one for freight, and the other for visitors, and each 30 feet wide. The latter is built on trestle-work, and is placed 15 feet above the carriage road, which runs alongside the levee; and just inside the road a reception or waiting room, 300 feet by 50 feet, is being built for the accommodation of those who wish to visit the grounds or return from them via the river. From the waiting-room the passage-way will be given an easy grade to the grounds.

#### TWO RAILROAD TRACKS

are already completed and in running order, one of them leading into the Main Building on the river front, and running entirely through it; the other running along the western side of the Main Building and thence to the Government Building. Cars are already running on both tracks.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY.

Near the river, and behind the wharf, an engine-house has been built, in which is placed a Worthington duplex pumping engine, the capacity of which is 40,000 gallons in 24 hours. From the pumps to the river two 14-inch pipes are being placed, and from them to the Main Building, a distance of nearly 2,000 feet, a 16-inch main is laid, and through which the supply of water for the entire grounds is to be forced.

At one corner of the Main Building a Y fitting is placed, and from it is laid two 10-inch mains, which entirely surround the building, and are joined together—on the opposite side of the starting point—so as to allow a flow from either direction. From these two 10-inch mains a 12-inch one is laid to the Government Building, and there branches, and an 8-inch main laid entirely around the edifice. From these surrounding main branches are laid entirely through the buildings, at intervals of 140 and 150 feet, and from which branches are led to fire-plugs fitted for 2½-inch hose, the branches for the external fire-plugs being taken directly from the mains surrounding the buildings;

and internally and externally the plugs are so arranged that any portion of the building can be

#### INSTANTLY FLOODED

with five streams from 2½-inch hose; and such is the power of the engine that water can be thrown over any part of the building, and the pipe is so fitted with valves and checks that the water can be cut off from, or turned into any part of the buildings or grounds.

In and around the Main Building alone there are no less than 56 fire-plugs, and no less than 26,400 feet of pipe has been required to complete the work.

The laying of the pipes is a masterpiece of work, and it has been done within the past two months, and the design of this portion of the work is in keeping with the grandeur of the entire enterprise.

Within the next ten days everything connected with the water supply will be in working order, and the Board of Underwriters will be invited to witness a test of their proficiency.

#### THE MAIN BUILDING.

This building is rapidly approaching completion, but there is much work yet to be done. From the outside it appears to be finished, but there is much to be done to the glass portion of the roof, and in the way of internal fitting up and decoration; but nothing, however, that cannot be done within the next 30 days.

#### THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The frame of this edifice is all up, the weatherboarding on and painted; the roof frame is on and sheathed, awaiting the contractor who has bargained to cover it, and it should be under roof within the next two weeks; there is, however, much internal work yet to be done before it will be ready for occupation.

#### THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

This building is finished and the doors are closed; it presents both a grand and elegant appearance. A parterre 30 feet wide surrounds the hall, and is already laid off in flower-beds and grass plots, in which seeds have been sown, flowers planted, and the leaves of the one and the spears of the other are above ground, pointing heavenward, giving evidence that they are not inclined to be tardy in putting in an appearance. The dimensions of the three buildings so far referred to have been so often published that it is not deemed necessary to repeat them.

#### MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Just across the street, at the upper end of the Main building, is being built a boiler-house, 400 feet long by 40 feet wide. The frame is nearly all up, and it is expected to be under cover within the next ten days. In this building will be placed 20 batteries of boilers—three each—affording continually no less than 5220 horse-power. The engines for the machinery department will all be placed inside of the Main Building, and a main steam pipe, 700 feet long and 32 inches in diameter, made of three-eighths boiler iron, will connect them with the boilers. The exhaust pipe will be 292 feet long, 42 inches in diameter, and made of one-quarter inch boiler iron; and everything is being arranged on a systematic plan that will allow of the use of all the boilers at once, or as few as may be desired, and the connections are so placed as to enable the engineers to shut the steam from one place and send it to another, or work all at will. This work is being pushed forward with great vigor; the boilers are on the ground, as is also the brick for the foundations and walls of the furnaces and engines, and when completed, this department will be to the

mechanic one of the grandest features of the Exposition. It will simply be the most stupendous steam power ever seen in the world.

#### SAW-MILL BUILDING.

The frame of this structure is nearly completed. It is 600 feet long by 60 feet wide, and applications have already been made for more space than it will afford—one exhibitor alone requiring a space of 135 feet by 70 feet for a mill which he claims will cut 11,000 feet of lumber in one hour.

#### SECTION B.

This is a building 410 feet in length by 150 feet wide. The frame is of iron, and the girders span the entire width. It is intended for the exhibition of cotton gins, cotton openers, cotton lappers, cotton beaters, etc., and is built of iron so as to do away with all danger when the cotton may be flying in all directions under the manipulation of the machinery.

#### ART GALLERY.

The frame of this edifice is also of iron, and is 250 feet long by 100 feet wide, and, like Section B, has a single span; no inside columns will interrupt the view of the visitor. It is, to the eaves, 23 feet in height and 44 feet to the top of the roof. The frame is well under way. It is being built under contract by a Pittsburg firm, and is to be completed by the 15th of next month. The same firm have also a contract to build a hotel on St. Charles street, which is to be 625 feet long by 100 feet wide, and containing 600 rooms. It is to be located directly in front of the Government Building. The frame will be of iron, and it is to be ready for guests by Dec. 1.

#### MEXICAN BUILDING.

Our sister and neighboring republic bids fair to surpass all other nations in the grandeur and magnitude of her display. To the left of the Horticultural Hall, and near the river, the frame of the Mexican barrack is also up, and the structure will be ready for occupation in three weeks. It is 172 feet front by 288 feet in depth. Inside is a court-yard 184 by 115 feet, which is intended for a parade ground. The building will contain accommodations for 500 cavalry and 1000 infantry. The stables for the horses are being placed at the rear of the barracks.

#### MEXICAN EXHIBIT BUILDINGS.

This, as well as the barracks, is being built under the control and at the expense of the Mexican Government, and will be a beautiful ornament on the grounds. It is octagonal in form by 80 feet in diameter, and will be surmounted by a dome 30 feet at the base and 70 feet high. It is not intended, however, for the general products of the country, but for the accommodation of the officials of the nations, where they will be pleased to exhibit themselves and their hospitality to their friends.

#### A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

If any one had passed through what is now the Exposition Grounds one year ago, and, without having seen it since, visit it now, he would no longer wonder at the stories told in fiction of the building geni of Arabia. New Orleans may well be proud of the achievement, as well as the honor and glory which will be hers in the near future.

It is not possible for any practical man to look at what is now to be seen without being favorably impressed with the magnitude, the grandeur, the beauty, taste and skill displayed in the grand enterprise.—*N. O. States, Oct. 20.*

A Georgia negro has prayed himself to death. Moral: Never pray. Follow Beecher's example—entertain the Most High with a declamation.